## STATE OF ARKANSAS BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT PUBLIC HEARING

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 2000

BATESVILLE, ARKANSAS

## **APPEARANCES:**

On Behalf of the State Of Arkansas:

Olan W. Reeves, Office of the Governor

Tim Humphries, Office of the Secretary of State

Larry Crane, Assistant Attorney General

Beth Ann Rankin, Office of the Governor

Christy Rogers, Office of the Governor

Darcy Pollack, CVR, CCR 1793 Buzzard Roost Road Mountain Home, Arkansas 72653 870/492-5545

- 1 TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 2000, UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS COMMUNITY
- 2 COLLEGE, ROOM 301, ARTS AND SCIENCES BUILDING, BATESVILLE,
- 3 ARKANSAS, 2:30 p.m.
- 4 BY MR. REEVES:
- 5 I'd like to thank everybody for being here today. If you
- 6 haven't signed the sign-in sheet, please do so. We need to
- 7 keep a record of everyone that was here so the board will know
- 8 who all came. We all have a court reporter who will be taking
- 9 everything down, the comments that are said down, so if you
- 10 have a question from the audience, please state your name so
- 11 she can record that for us, otherwise it'll say unidentified
- 12 male said something. The board would like to know who you are
- 13 and what you have to say.
- 14 I'm Butch Reeves from Governor Huckabee's office. I'm the
- 15 chief legal counsel there. This right here is Tim Humphries;
- 16 he works in Sharon Priest's office, he's her general counsel.
- 17 This is Assistant Attorney General Larry Crane from Mark
- 18 Pryor's office. From the governor's office we also have Beth
- 19 Ann Rankin and Christy Rogers. So we do appreciate you being
- 20 here.
- 21 They've been in Jonesboro this morning at a meeting
- 22 similar to this, and so here we are this afternoon.
- 23 The point of this is for you to tell us what you want and
- 24 don't want in re-drawing the House and Senate districts in your
- 25 area. Of course, if you've experienced growth, your district

- 1 probably will change some. If they've decreased, you've
- 2 decreased in population, your districts will have to get
- 3 larger. The sheet that has all the numbers on it, those are
- 4 the 1999 estimated numbers from the Census Bureau for all the
- 5 counties in Arkansas. They're not necessarily based on the
- 6 census that was done in 2000; those are estimates. And so we
- 7 anticipate growth in the -- well, we know there will be growth
- 8 because we have increased population. The question will be
- 9 what happens to the districts in your area, both Senate and
- 10 House.
- 11 That's really what the Board of Apportionment will be
- 12 doing. Looking at the numbers, fitting them into the computer,
- 13 and drawing the lines.
- 14 We have a web page that allows you to access. This is our
- 15 website. It has all the board members, their phone numbers and
- 16 address, plus all of our names and addresses, if you want to
- 17 Email us or call us or ask a question. It also has our
- 18 calendar of events, the places we're going around the state,
- 19 the times for the meetings in the different areas. It has case
- 20 law, the current US Supreme Court case law in cases that affect
- 21 Arkansas, as far as redistricting. It has lots of other things
- 22 on there too. But this is our website.
- 23 You can sign-on, put comments on there, and we will
- 24 forward those to the board. If you want to make sure you had a
- 25 record of something you said, it's like Email, but you just

- 1 sign-on and post a comment and then it will be forwarded to the
- 2 particular board members.
- 3 We've had quite a few comments. Most of them have been
- 4 from eastern Arkansas for some reason, got revved up over
- 5 there, with a bunch of comments.
- 6 But we'd appreciate to have your comments as well. And I
- 7 think you can log-on and access the comments that are already
- 8 on there from other people, you can read everybody else's
- 9 comments as well, besides just putting your own on there.
- 10 We will from time-to-time update the web page. We
- 11 anticipate, we've been told by the Census Bureau that the
- 12 numbers will be here before March 31st of next year. Once that
- 13 happens, the numbers will be loaded into the computer and Tim's
- 14 going to talk a little bit more about that, but the time frames
- 15 are right there. There we go. March 1st. We don't think
- 16 they're going to come that day, but we've been told by April
- 17 1st they will be there, they will be loaded in the computer,
- 18 takes a couple of days, probably take maybe three, four weeks
- 19 to sit down with the computer and actually draw the plan
- 20 statewide for House and Senate.
- 21 Then we will come back out with a plan. It will be on our
- 22 web page; you could access it and see what your district is
- 23 proposed to look like. It's just a proposed plan. So that
- 24 when we get here if you want to jump on us as soon as we get in
- 25 the door or happy with what you see, which is what we hope, it

- 1 will be available before we get here. I know that 10 years
- 2 ago they had to lug the big maps around and you didn't get to
- 3 see it until we walked in the door. You'll be able to access
- 4 it this time before we ever get here. We'll have these kind of
- 5 meetings all around the state again, probably be June, July,
- 6 sometime like that. Then your comments will be taken back to
- 7 the board and sometime before October 1st the board will vote
- 8 on which plan they're going to endorse. And that will become
- 9 the plan.
- 10 We want to do it by this date because in order to run in
- 11 the House or Senate district you need to know before, a year
- 12 before the election in 2002 if you need to move. That's the
- 13 main reason, so we're hoping. That's our target date. That's
- 14 not set in law, that's not set in the Constitution; that's just
- 15 our best hope that we can do it. We think with the computers
- 16 we can probably do that.
- 17 And, then, of course, it would be, you know, set. Once
- 18 the board votes on it and the filing dates in 2002, people can
- 19 decide which district they're going to run for.
- 20 As far as the parameters, the guidelines we're going to
- 21 look at, that's really not been decided. The board has to
- 22 decide that and they haven't met. They only met once to
- 23 endorse these meetings. They haven't met to do that; they will
- 24 probably do that sometime in February or March of next year.
- 25 So that's why your comments are very important.

- 1 For instance, what kind of boundaries are we going to look
- 2 at? What kind of lines are we going to use? Where are we
- 3 going to start? It makes a big difference where we start.
- 4 In 1990, we had to start, they had to start in eastern
- 5 Arkansas because of a court order. We may not have to start
- 6 there this time. We may start Texarkana, Lake Village, you
- 7 know, Belle Vista, or Jonesboro, who knows. So the board
- 8 hasn't decided that and exactly how they're going to work on
- 9 the redrawing, they haven't decided that either. That's why we
- 10 want your comments as to what you like or don't like.
- 11 I'll let Tim go ahead and kind of tell you about the
- 12 computer program and how it's going to work and then we'll open
- 13 it up for comments.
- MR. HUMPHRIES: This, by the way, is the comment
- 15 page that Butch mentioned earlier. And I'd like for
- 16 you to feel free to use that and, like it says, you
- can read comments by others that have already posted
- their comments as you're going through it.
- 19 The computer software that we're going to be
- 20 using is Autobound Redistricting software. If
- there's any GIS people in here, they'll know what I
- 22 mean when I say that Autobound runs on art and view
- 23 platform. Now, I suspect that hardly anybody
- 24 understood that. I didn't understand it when I said
- 25 it.

Art view is a GIS, geographic information system type of software, and Autobound is an extension of art and view. It allows you to do the tasks that we do. It simplifies the task of drawing the districts.

What I've got up here is what we're showing is a map of this general area that we're in. I've kind of centered it on District 79 there. And that shows these districts. The smaller areas you see there are precincts. That's the precinct level.

In '91 the Board of Apportionment drew its plan based on townships. Township was the basic building block of the districting scheme back in '91. This time it's going to be precincts. And I think, you know, for the most part rural townships and precinct lines coincide, they're the same. But sometimes they're not, and I think by using precincts instead of the townships we're going to save some counties quite a few headaches. I don't know that y'all had that kind of thing here.

I'll just give you a brief idea of how this works. Let's say that, I don't know what the geography is up here, but let's say that District 42 has decreased in population and District 79 has increased in population, so we'll have to find a township -- I mean, a precinct out of District 79 to

put into 42. It's just a simple matter of clicking the button. And you didn't see it, but that precinct went out of 42 into 79. Let me do another one. I'm sorry, out of 79 into 42. And there it went. That precinct is now in 42, so with just a click of the button, we can move these around.

I'll have all my numbers. That's what this is.

This shows the total population of the district after

I got through moving that precinct out and it's got

all the racial breakdowns and so on and so forth.

I can also ask the computer with regard to that particular precinct or any particular precinct, I can ask what that precinct is and it tell me that is Hill precinct and it gives me the total population breakdown in it, population by race and voting age, those sort of things.

Pretty sophisticated piece of equipment. We're going to have, we've got several sophisticated loaded with this Autobound software in our central office in Little Rock, just across the street from the capitol in the Aegon Building. And for you members of boards of election commissioners that are here, I know we have one, at least, we're going to hopefully be able to use this equipment to provide some assistance to the folks at the local levels to draw JP districts,

and we think that might help us coordinate precinct lines so that you don't have to have so many split boxes.

I don't know that that's a problem here, but in some parts of the state we have considerable problems with that. So we're going to hopefully be able to provide those using technical assistance in that regard. Like I say, we'll be through, I think, with the bulk of our work in the late summer, JP districts are due in January of 2002, so I think by the time we finish with the bulk of our work I think we'll be able to help, at least, some of the local counties. If you decide to take advantage of it, hope you'll use it.

That's all I have.

MR. REEVES: Tim, how many people were in a House district in '91?

MR. HUMPHRIES: About 23,500 in House districts in '91. About 67,000 and change in the Senate districts in '91. This time it's going to be about 25,000 plus, twenty thousand five, something like that, and in the House about 72,000 and change in the Senate. So the Senate district size is going to increase by 5,000. The House district size. There's a hundred House districts and 35 Senate districts.

The Senate district size will increase by about 5,000. The House district size will increase by about 2,000. So I don't know what y'all have done population-wise here, but even if you held your own, the geographic size of your district's probably going to have to get bigger because we're going to have to find 2,000 more people there in 79 to put into it.

So I think the population of the state according to those estimates has grown something in the neighborhood of 8 percent so you can kind of consider what happens in your area against the rest of the state to give you an idea of, you know, about how much bigger your local districts are going to have to be or perhaps smaller.

MR. REEVES: Anybody have a question? Something they want to say? Any comments about a particular district? You want something done; you want something not done. Could you state your name, please.

MR. SHIRRELL: My name is Jim Shirrell; I'm with Independence County Economic Development Foundation. And basically we appreciate you being here and holding the hearing today. We understand that maybe in some parts of the state you've already been threatened with lawsuits. We would not certainly

help to do that. We're not in the lawsuit business, but we are concerned. In the last division

Independence County, which is an economic engine for a whole lot of north-central Arkansas is pretty well fragmented. And, in fact, the City of Batesville is fragmented. And as you consider what you're going to do, we'd like to ask that you look at both centralization, particularly District 41. It stretches all the way across over to Clinton.

MR. REEVES: Van Buren County.

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MR. SHIRRELL: And up until two years ago, Independence County did not have a representative, as It creates some problems often times when we such. are perhaps in competition for some form of economic development project with another city the size of Clinton, or for highway dollars, Highway 65 versus Highway 67. Because we do feel that we are certainly important economically to the area; we'd like to have your consideration in bringing this a little bit tighter, putting Batesville together constituting a district, perhaps you can get near to that, if at all possible. I'd point out that we have about, we have 16,500 people employed here, town's 10,000, we have a medical center that has 60 doctors on staff, almost unheard of for a town this size. Just to make a

point of what our economic impact for this community is. So we would ask your consideration in looking at that. We'd truly appreciate it.

MR. HUMPHRIES: Where do you consider your trade area to be?

MR. SHIRRELL: Our trade area primarily moves north of us. We don't trade too much farther, you know, in counties south, but then we go to the Missouri line. I'm in the process of trying to plot where our workers come from for various taxes here and I know that we will find them practically to the Missouri line, so north of us is probably where we have more in common north than we do extremely far west.

MR. TAYLOR: Let me, if I could, my name is
Representative Chaney Taylor; I represent District 41
in the House of Representatives, and let me just kind
of expand on some of the things that Mr. Shirrell
mentioned. I brought a map of my district. And, by
the way, let me just recognize Mr. Shirrell; he is a
former mayor of Batesville and he was working at the
Department of Development and Employment and we're
glad to have him back in Batesville. He is the one
that provided me with this map, as a matter of fact.
But you can kind of see, and I want to touch on some

of the problems we were talking about, about drawing the districts based on townships and precincts. can tell you that in 1996, I know we've got an election commissioner here, there were some problems with ballots over in my district on the west side. What happened was you see on this map here, I think you had it blown up there a little bit, on the west side, which is Ward 3 in Batesville, I take in just a very small portion of that, not all of it, but I take in Wards 1, 2, and 4 in Batesville. And to give you an example of what he's talking about with some of the voting problems, that means that they had to print two ballots for Ward 3, one with my race on it and one without. There were some people who didn't vote. Charlie, I know you're on the election commission, too; y'all had some problems over there I think they got most of them worked out in '98 when I ran a second time, but that's an example of how that can create some problems where you divide up a town like that. Now, you also mentioned, and my district

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Now, you also mentioned, and my district stretches all the way from Batesville to Clinton.

You cannot drive from Batesville to Clinton on a paved road and stay in my district; it's impossible.

I've tried it. It cannot be done. Believe me, I've

been on every road throughout my district and it cannot be done.

What that amounts to is kind of what Jim talked about a little bit. There's things that happen in Clinton and there's things that happen in Batesville with regard to economic development issues; it's not fair to people in Clinton when I live in Batesville and I can't be there at their functions or show up for certain events and whatnot, it wouldn't be fair to the people in the Clinton for somebody vice-verse, for somebody at Batesville or somebody in Clinton to represent us in Batesville. I just don't think that's very fair to those folks.

I can also tell you that Independence County, as Jim alluded to, is divided up in four different House districts as is Sharp county, which is just to the north of us. And I think we've got at least one person here from Sharp County, we may have some other folks here from Sharp County, but Sharp County is divided up into four different districts as well.

And what we would ask, at least as far as I'm concerned, I would ask two things. One is that Batesville be brought back into at least one district, all of it. Second thing is that, Jim touched on this a little bit too, Batesville is the

drawing area for about a, what did you say, Jim,

2 100,000 or so a drawing area here.

3 MR. SHIRRELL: That or more.

MR. TAYLOR: We've got a major medical center here, as he said, 60 doctors on staff; we've got the great community college here where we're meeting today and so forth, and it just doesn't seem fair for us to be carved up like that.

Second thing is, as I mentioned, is to see

Independence County brought more into a mutual kind
of district.

What I would ask personally is that we see some boundaries drawn more along natural lines, maybe rivers, county lines, that sort of thing, because it does create some voting problems. I think everybody in the last couple of weeks has got an understanding of voting problems.

MR. REEVES: One thing this computer software will do is go down to the names of the streets. And we will get the information from the Census Bureau on blocks. They're called census blocks. How do we get the census blocks?

MR. HUMPHRIES: Well, there's one. I mean, if you live on Maple Street at the corner of Maple and Gwen and all the people in that block bounded by

- Maple, Gwen, and Highland, and what is that, Twelfth 1 2 Street? Nineteenth Street. MR. REEVES: Or county road. We can actually 3 4 get. Which we couldn't, they couldn't do in '91. 5 Just couldn't do that. 6 MR. HUMPHRIES: That block has -- no, that block 7 has seven people, with racial and age breakdowns, all 8 over 18. 9 MR. REEVES: I noted Independence County is 10 split several different ways in Batesville. Anybody 11 else. 12 MR. HUNT: I'm Russ Hunt from Searcy. If this is just an estimate, how do you know? How did you 13 14 come up with figures for the estimate? MR. HUMPHRIES: Well, the Census Bureau. 15 16 not exactly sure what they used to arrive at that, although I think the explanation for it is on their 17 18 website, which can be accessed through our website. 19 MR. HUNT: That's where these figures came from? 20 MR. HUMPHRIES: Yes, those came from the Census 21 Bureau.
- MR. REEVES: Tim just printed that directly from them. That's just their guess.
- MR. HUMPHRIES: There is a methodology that's thoroughly explained on their website, but I couldn't

recite to you what it is. And don't put a great deal of stock in those numbers. When the actual numbers come out in 2001, that's not going to be the population of any of these counties or the whole state. That's just the Census Bureau's best guess about what the population was on July 1, 1999 and they compared it to the actual Census in 1990.

MR. REEVES: There's lot of other information on the website, which is linked to ours. Larger metropolitan area, they're going to have a lot more information on them than they had had in the past. We've seen the one they were going to do for like Jefferson County for Pine Bluff. It has a whole lot of stuff. I mean, it even had voting age population estimates, it has a whole bunch of stuff. So if you're really interested in that, it could show you your town, your community.

MR. HUMPHRIES: Jefferson County was a test county and so they did an actual census. I think it's the actual numbers as of April 1, 2000. They've got that for Jefferson County on there now. It's sort of a test county to show what they can do. But that's the only place where you have those numbers.

MR. REEVES: Yes, sir.

MR. BENNETT: My name is John Bennett; I'm a

realtor here in Batesville and I want to thank Dr.

Lassiter and the school for providing the facilities today and thank each of you from your respective offices for being here. I guess I think this is the essence of government when people get a chance to come and meet with people like you and state their issues and concerns and not just complain all the time. I appreciate that atmosphere.

A lot of what I had to say has already been said, but I just want to state it maybe in a little bit of a different way. I firmly believe that citizens should take place and take part in their government. You don't have to be an elected official. I serve as chairman of the Arkansas Real Estate Committee. I served on Governor Huckabee's transition committee. My wife served as vice chairman of the Arkansas State Library Board. I just firmly believe that citizens have a responsibility to do that.

But back to the point that we're at here today. You heard Chaney Taylor state his case there and he asked you about that. I guess I'm going to be a little bit more direct and to the point. Do you not think it's a little bit ridiculous that the City of Batesville has four different representatives

covering portions of it? I really firmly think, you know, that that needs to be addressed. Mr. Shirrell mentioned a number of things about Batesville, but basically Batesville is the heart of Independence County and this area. It's the medical center for the area. It's the employment center for the area. It's the education center of this area, with Lyon College and the University of Arkansas Community College at Batesville. It's the shopping center for the area. As Mr. Taylor said, at one time, we had a representative over at Clinton representing us, but it just seems to me like it's so plain and I'm tickled to death when we looked at the computer earlier I was going to ask a question about when we looked at the districts if you could also see the city down there and stuff like that, and obviously we do.

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Now, Batesville is a town of about 10,000 with four different representatives in town. I just -- I guess another question I would ask. Do you know of any other incident where a town this small would have four different representatives?

MR. HUMPHRIES: Helena comes close.

MR. REEVES: We've already been there and heard from them.

MR. BENNETT: I just firmly believe that, you know, you should look at that. I'm not saying that it has to be done and I'm not really complaining. I just think it's a pretty glaring thing that needs to be done.

I want to especially appreciate or recognize Mr. Crane here today. He serves as the hearing officer for the real estate commission, so we get to get together once a month.

MR. CRANE: Thank you.

MR. REEVES: Anybody else? Yes, sir.

MR. MORRIS: I'm Charlie Morris. I'm the election coordinator for Independence County and I just want to kind of reiterate what Chaney and Mr. Shirrell were talking about just from an election standpoint. That this year we were pretty lucky, we didn't have any extensive races to deal with, but in 1998 we had 28 different ballots in this county, not all of it was due to state representatives, but still it was partial. And when you're dealing, those that have dealt in the election process know there's a lot of factors involved. There's the workers that we have and the confusion that we have at polling places, and anything that we can do to simplify that process it'll help us not have situations like we're

seeing, you know, in some other areas of our country right now.

But, just from that standpoint, you know, it would really help if we can, you know, look at our district and our counties and try to make that process easier for people to make an important decision. I agree. Like John says, you know, it is kind of ridiculous, especially like District 41, to be spread out the way it is. I mean, I know how that came about, but.

I think we need to get back to some more reasonable reasons of why we do things like that.

And to go on and say Batesville is the, you know, it's the heart of, not only as the county goes, but a lot of our, you know, the counties around us.

I hope y'all will take that, take all this information and make wise decisions with what to do.

MS. ALLEN: I'm Debbie Allen, Director of the Batesville area Chamber of Commerce. And I too concur with the comments about us being a trade area. It is true there's well over 100,000 people now that we consider in the trade area. But I have a question about the art view here. Is population the main factor? And it will always.

MR. REEVES: That's what we will get from the

1 Census Bureau is population.

2 MS. ALLEN: And you'll base the majority of the decisions on?

MR. REEVES: Right.

MR. HUMPHRIES: The districts have to be within 10 percent of each other in size. So what we shot for in '91 was to get the biggest ones to be less than 5 percent of the average district size and the smallest ones to be minus 5 percent or less. And as it turned out, you know, and what you do is you add those two percentages up and that's your variance, so the biggest one was like 4.75 percent above the average district size. The smallest one was 4.7 percent below that.

MR. REEVES: We have to strive for that. If a court challenge comes that's the first question they'll ask is what's your variance, and so. That variance goes statewide. So if you make a change up here in District 9 or 8 or 24, it does somewhat have a ripple effect all the way down here to Chicot County. So, you know, it's not like you can lop off something and say, well, they don't care about it because it does matter. It matters all the way down. And the computer will tell us all that instantly when we do something like that.

MR. HUNT: Gentlemen, again, I'm Russ Hunt from 1 2 I just want to express my opinion. doesn't want to end up like Batesville. White County 3 4 has an estimated 65,000 people with five 5 representatives in a county and right now my district includes the City of Searcy and a little beyond that. 6 7 What I hear from people is they would hate to see 8 Searcy split in any way and it would make it 9 obviously more difficult, as Representative Taylor can tell you, to get things done for your 10 11 constituents when you have to ask them what street do 12 they live on and go see so-and-so first.

MR. REEVES: Right.

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MR. HUNT: But that would be the one concern I would have is to keep Searcy at least one district and it may very well end up being twenty-three, 24,000 people.

MR. REEVES: Okay. Anybody else? Yes, ma'am.

MS. BENNETT: In doing this appropriation of population, do you consider the county seat as part of the appropriation of the general area? Does that have any variance with it at all?

MR. REEVES: I've not done this before, so I'll let Tim answer that.

MR. HUMPHRIES: You have the whole county comes

into play, the population of the whole county.

MS. BENNETT: But, I'm wondering, you know, do you try to have a county seat in each one of the districts or whatever or do you just, for instance, maybe you could have two county seats in one district or maybe even three or four, you know.

MR. HUMPHRIES: You can't have a county seat in each district because there are 100 precincts or House seats and Pulaski County takes up a bunch of those, but you can't have a county seat for each district, though. I think the county seat does come into play somewhat, you know, for the most part where cities are small enough to be included with a district then they are. For the most part.

MR. REEVES: If you want to, you could look at our website. The Supreme Court and the other federal cases that are cited there kind of give you a good idea of the parameters and the things we have to take into consideration, I mean, the board will have to look at those things in deciding how to draw the line, how to move the line, how to set up the district. Incumbency is one of those, but with term limits I think that will relieve some of the pressure this time, at least we hope so, in trying to get squarer districts as much as we can; we can't promise

that, but we'll do the best we can in looking at all of that.

Anybody else have a comment or a question? If you think of one after we've left, if you'll just Email us, go on the website, post a comment. Our individual Email addresses are on there too, so if you wanted to Email Tim something or Larry something or me something, feel free to do so. Whatever we get mail-wise or letter-wise, we're going to share with the rest of the staff so the whole board knows what everybody's thinking so when they meet they can decide the variances and where we're going to start and that kind of thing.

MR. TAYLOR: Butch, let me ask a follow-up question. Again, my name is Chaney Taylor and I represent District 41. Now, let me make sure I'm clear, Butch, that population is not the only factor that you're going to look at when drawing these.

What are some of the other things that you're looking at?

MR. REEVES: Well, the Supreme Court has said you look at communities of interest, you look at compactness, you look at contiguity, that means do they touch. You can't have a district that's part over here and part over here with something in the

middle. You can look at incumbency. There's several other things you can look at and those tables tell you what they are. It's more of a problem in congressional, which is what the House and Senate will have to do, but those are the same considerations we have to look at, the Supreme Court has said we have to. Population is what starts the driver of this thing, but those other things come into play. Which population goes into this district? The population from this county, this town. numbers of people is the variance that we're talking about, but how we put those together is what you're talking about. The core groups of interest, the communities of interest, what they have in common, what they don't have in common, and those kind of things.

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MR. TAYLOR: And, Butch, kind of clarify how minority populations come into play.

MR. REEVES: Well, you have to take that in consideration because of the Voting Rights Act. The Supreme Court has said as a result of lots of voting right cases that you can't put all the minority population into a few districts and make them 100 percent minority; you can't do that. You can't also dilute them so that they're less then, you know, 20

percent or 30 percent, which means they could probably never elect a candidate. That's what makes it tough in certain parts of the state. And when it makes it tough in certain parts of the state, it affects Independence County too. It affects northwest Arkansas too. So those are not things that are just designed to the Delta or south Arkansas or Little Rock, they affect you, your district as well, because when we have to draw a district to get minority population, which has been a minority population, majority/minority, we kind of have to keep that in mind under the Voting Rights Act, and the 14th Amendment as well, which makes it much more difficult than it looks.

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But the computer will really help us because it instantly tells us the racial breakdown. The big question in my mind, I think, is going to be how much the Hispanic population has grown in western Arkansas. If it's grown to a certain extent, there may have to be considerations made for Hispanic majority/minority districts over there or a part of the district somehow. And we don't know that answer yet until the census numbers come back.

MR. HUMPHRIES: There's some more discussion of that on the website. A fair amount of detail on the

website. Website also has a link to the National
Council of State Legislators website, which has some
excellent papers about that issue which you're
talking about.

MR. REEVES: In fact, that's the best one, NTSL, they're the best I've read. Synopsis of cases and what the Supreme Court will look at and what other states are looking at, other court cases. We don't think there are any court cases pending right now that would have a major impact on what we're doing, but, you know, that doesn't mean that we ignore those because we're bound by those, so we will look at those.

And when we do this and we draw these lines, it will instantly tell us what racial makeups and population makeup we've done, what we've done in a district. It tells us immediately. I mean, like Tim showed you, it even does the precincts for you. When you move a precinct, it tells you immediately what the racial makeup of what you've done, what effect it has had, which will really drive a lot of what we're doing.

We'll post stuff from time-to-time. Like I said, we'll post the proposed plan on there. When you pull it down and you set your hair on fire, we

want to know that. You can immediately Email us and let us know: I'm not happy with 79 or 41. I mean, that's what this is for, that's what this process is. We can't do anything about it if you don't tell us. We may not can do anything about it even if you tell us, but at least we'll make the board aware of it and let them decide because this is up to the board; it's not up to us. We have no vote. The board, the three board members have the vote to decide how to do this. We're one of the few states that does it this way. Most states the House and Senate draw their own districts. So we don't. Yes, sir.

MR. LASSITER: I'm Jack Lassiter, the chancellor here at the college and we're glad to have you on our campus today. I guess it's more of a question or maybe a statement being new to this area. The community has been very kind to me. I met today with the Economic Development Foundation board, met with the chamber board; I get to serve on a lot of boards, but my question or point to you is: The number today is not representative of the feeling in this community what we decided and have said. Ms. Allen represents the chamber but Cheryl represent economic development, various others represent larger groups. But should we be more concerned about quantity of

responses to you or quality?

2 MR. HUMPHRIES: Quality.

3 MR. LASSITER: You have quality today.

MR. HUMPHRIES: By the same token, we welcome and hope that anybody who wants to comment on this process has an opportunity to do so on the web or by mail or by telephone or whatever way you want to do it, so it's not going to bother us if you deluge us with mail. I mean, that's fine too. But we're looking to see, you know, kind of get a common thread and we're looking to the leadership for that.

MR. REEVES: And there is a staffer who staffs the reapportionment office in the Aegon Building. He has an assistant as well, Ron Sheffield is his name. So if you really want to get a hold of a person who will be not in charge, but the person who will be coordinating all of this for the board, you need to call Ron, he's the guy that we depend on to do all this stuff and set all this stuff and he will keep the official map drawing computers, if you will, down there. Yes, sir.

MR. WILSON: My name is Harold Wilson; I'm chairperson of the Independence County Election Commission. You mentioned a word a while ago that got my attention when you said precincts. When this is

all said and done and the tally is full, is this going to affect the precincts in each and every county in the state, or is it going to increase or decrease the precincts, or what will happen? Can you tell me that?

MR. HUMPHRIES: This process is not going to change the precincts at all. I mean, if y'all need to change them, if you think you need to change them after we're done with this after you're through with JP districting or maybe some city wards or whatever, then it's going to be up to the local election commission to determine whether or not there's a need with the precinct. But this is not really going to affect any precinct. It's not going to change the boundaries or the makeup of any precinct at all, this process will not.

MR. WILSON: I just mentioned that and it got my attention.

MR. REEVES: You can use the computer software to look at each of your JP districts, each of your precincts, I'm sorry. I keep saying that. To look at your precincts and decide: Do we want to leave them just like they are? Do we want to change them a little bit? This will let you do that. And depending on what we do with this, you may decide to

leave them alone or you may decide to increase some
or move some lines of your own, but this software
will let you do that and instantly see what each
precinct has, how many people, where they live, the
racial makeup, the whole bit.

MR. HUMPHRIES: I think the building block in doing is legislative redistricting is going to be the precincts that the county reported to the Census Bureau last year.

MR. REEVES: Right.

MR. HUMPHRIES: So that's, you know, whatever was reported by the counties is what the census is going to have as a determined precinct and that's what we're going to use.

MR. REEVES: And just be aware that if you change a precinct that we've used to build this one, you're going to mess up the people that you've moved or switched. Okay.

MR. MORRIS: How so?

MR. REEVES: I mean, you will mess it up because we may have moved them into 79 and they've always been in 41 and now they're in 79 and you moved a line over, they may, you know, you may split a precinct and have the ballot problem that you've got in the different wards now.

1 MR. MORRIS: You may have already answered this, 2 but what's your deadline to get all this?

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MR. REEVES: We hope to have this done by

October 1st. That means have the plans drawn, come

back to your area, present the plan, get comments, go

back, let the board vote, there'll be a full-blown

hearing in Little Rock at some point in September,

I'm assuming, the board will vote, and then it will

be final. So by October the 1st we hope to have this

as official as the board can make it.

Please, please, please when we come back, please come tell us your comments. That's crucial. If we don't know your comments and you're mad about some district line, the board can't do anything about it if they don't know it. And Tim tells me in '91 they did make some changes after public comment hearing that summer. They did come back and move a few lines based on the comments they heard from the people, so it is very, very viable that you attend one of these after the plan's finished and proposed. understand when you see the plan on the website, again, it's not the official plan. It's the proposed plan that we've drawn up based on the Board of Apportionment guidelines they gave to us. what you'll be seeing. It's not set in stone.

Ι	can be changed and probably will, so.
2	Anybody else? Like I say, if you need to call
3	us or Email, please feel free to do so or if you want
4	to give our number out to somebody that's fine too.
5	Our website; they can call too. We'll be glad to
6	talk to any of you.
7	Thank you. Thank you for coming.
8	(The public hearing concluded at 3:15 p.m.)
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## COUNTY OF BAXTER )

I, Darcy Pollack, certified court reporter and notary public within and for the County of Baxter, State of Arkansas, do hereby certify the foregoing is a true and complete transcript, to the best of my ability and understanding, of the State of Arkansas, Board of Apportionment Public Hearing held Tuesday, November 21, 2000, Arts and Science Building Room 301, University of Arkansas Community College, Batesville, Arkansas.

I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am not financially interested in the outcome of this action, a relative, employee, attorney or counsel of any of the parties, nor a relative or employee of such attorney or counsel.

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## INDEX OF EXHIBITS

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1991 Arkansas House District - map